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him always had a classic seasoning—Greek as well as Botany—which made them doubly enjoyable; while his genial charity toward all men was a pattern and delight.” And from one other: “We had been friends for more than forty years \* \* \* a more pure-minded and true-hearted man I have never known. \* \* \* The world has lost in him a profound classical scholar, a most conscientious teacher, and an enthusiastic botanist.”

We shall close this brief biographical notice with one more extract from a letter of this old friend, touching in its sadness: “Our dear departed friend has left an aching void in the hearts of all who knew him, so kindly disposed and sincere in his affections he was, while gifted with extraordinary powers of promoting innocent mirth and true sociality. One cannot expect to meet with many such in a lifetime. Would he had been spared to us many years longer. I little thought I should outlive him.”

T. H.

### A New Species of *Dichromena*.

By S. H. WRIGHT.

*DICHROMENA REVERCHONI*.—Culm nearly terete, smooth, slender, caespitose, four to nine inches high; leaves very narrow, smooth, acute, almost capillary, those of the culm  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long; radical leaves 2 to 5 inches long, erect or falcate and spreading; involucre of two slender, unequal, acute bracts, dilated and whitened at the base, the longer being about 1 inch in length, and the shorter from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long; spikes 4 to 6, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long, terminal, sessile, glomerate, scales variable, acute, obtuse, truncate, or even emarginate in the same spike, and *keeled, white*, with more or less ferruginous lines at the base when mature; achenia dull, strongly rugose, round-obovate, very convex, the dilated base of the short-beaked, compressed tubercle, decurrent on both edges to and around the base of the nut, giving it an annulated appearance there.

This species was discovered in 1879, and in one place only, by Mr. Julien Reverchon in a little swamp watered by a spring in limestone rocks, near Turtle Creek, Dallas County, Texas, and near Dallas. It flowered in June. Specimens collected in 1880, in flower only, were sent to me. A very few in fruit, collected in 1881, were obtained, from which the above description is given.

**A List of Grasses** collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in Arizona and California, with descriptions of those species not already described in American Publications.\*

20. *Hilaria rigida*. (*Pleuraphis rigida*, Thurber, Gram. Mex. Bound. ined.; Bot. Cal., ii., p. 293.)—Yuma, Arizona. June 25.

See note under “Change of Name” in March number of the BULLETIN.

21. *Imperata caudata*, Trin., Sl., t. 70, f. 1; Griseb., Flor. Br. W. Ind., p. 561; *Imperata arundinacea*, Vasey, in Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 296.

Culms erect, terete, smooth, clothed at the base with numerous

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\* Continued from page 77.

dry and distichous sheaths, 3 feet and more high; leaves, excepting the upper ones, which are short (1-2 inches), very long (1 foot and more) flat, rather stiff or rigid, 4-6 lines wide, above much narrower, and more or less conduplicate below, margin with a narrow, minutely serrulate, cartilaginous line, apex long-acuminate, with a sharp, stiff point; ligule short, long pilose. Panicle (in specimens in hand) 6-8 inches long, narrow ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch), very woolly, and densely flowered; lower branches erect,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long. Spikelets in pairs (single above), the pedicel of one about one line long, that of the other one-half shorter, densely pilose at the base with long (3-4 lines) silvery-white, silky hairs, with similar hairs on the outer surface of the empty glumes. Empty glumes sub-equal, the upper and larger one  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lines long, both 5- or imperfectly 7-nerved, with broad, obtuse, erose or finely ciliate tips, and enclosing three hyaline scales appearing like lodicules; the outer one, which is supposed to represent a neutral floret without a palea, is lanceolate, obtuse and finely cut at the tip, nearly as long as the empty glumes; the second, supposed to be the fertile glume (lower palet), is like the first, excepting that it is a third smaller; the third scale, supposed to be the palea of the perfect flower, is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a line long and fully as broad, irregularly and deeply cut-toothed at the tip (sometimes almost regularly 3-5 toothed). This scale surrounds the ovary and the one stamen.

By streams, Santa Catalina Mts. June. It is the same as No. 283 of Drummond's Texas coll. (vid. herb. Philada. Acad.)

22. \**Heteropogon contortus*, R. & S., Syst., ii., 836.

= *H. hirsutus*, Pers., Syn., ii., 533.

= *Andropogon contortus*, L. Vasey, in Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 296.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. (459.)

23. \**Heteropogon contortus*, R. & S., var.—Differs from the last only in having the outer glume of the male flower smooth (not at all pilose), and with but a very narrow-winged, scarious margin. It agrees with descriptions of *Heteropogon Alionii*, R. & S. (*H. glabrum*, Pers.), but it seems too near *H. contortus* to be separated from it.

Mesas, near the Santa Rita Mts., Arizona. (460.)

24. \**Andropogon Jamesii*, Torr., in Marcy's Rep. (1852.)

= *A. glaucum*, Torr., in Ann. N. Y. Lyc., i., p. 153 (1824.)

= *A. Torreyanus*, Steud., Syn. Gram., p. 392 (1854.)

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. (453.)

Equals No. 845 of E. Hall's Texan Plants; No. 3,635\* Curtiss's Distrib. N. Am. Pl.; and No. 582 of Brandegee, collected near Cañon City, Colorado, referred to *A. argenteus*, Ell., in Flor. Colorado. This grass is very closely allied to *A. saccharoides*, Sw. (vid. Griseb., Flor. Br. W. Ind.), and perhaps should be united with it.

25. \**Phalaris intermedia*, Bosc., in Poir. Encycl. Suppl., i., 300; Chapman's Flora of the Southern States, p. 569.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. May.

26. \**Aristida Americana*, L., Am. Acad., v., 393.

= *A. dispersa*, var., Trin. & Rupr.,

= *A. bromoides*, HBK. Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 298.  
Mesas, near Camp Lowell. (470.)

A very variable species, of which there are two forms in the collection; one with upright culms about 7 inches high, with the branches of the panicle short and erect; the other with more or less geniculate culms, 18 inches high, with the panicle more open (the lower branches being from 2-3 inches long and more or less spreading) resembling in habit *A. caerulescens*, Desf. The first form is the more common in collections from the West, and is that described by Dr. Thurber in Bot. Cal., ii., p. 289, under the name of *A. bromoides*, HBK. The different forms of this species, of which the *A. bromoides*, HBK., is one, were all united by Trinius & Ruprecht under their *A. dispersa*. Genl. Munro, in his catalogue of the grasses in the herbarium of Linnaeus, says that *Aristida Americana*, L., from Jamaica, "is called *A. dispersa* by Trinius; but Linnaeus's name ought to take precedence. Kunth has misplaced the Linnaean synonym in *Eutriana juncifolia*." Grisebach, in Flora of the British West Indies, unites *A. Americana*, L., *A. dispersa*, Trin., *A. bromoides*, *humilis* and *coarctata*, HBK., and *A. cognata*, Trin., under *A. stricta*, Michaux.

27. \**Aristida Humboldtiana*, Trin. & Rupr., Stipac., p. 118; Vasey, Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 286; *A. divaricata*, HBK.

Mesas, near Camp Lowell. June.

28. *Stipa occidentalis* (?) Thurber, Bot. Wilkes's Exped., p. 483; Bot. Cal., ii., p. 285.

Mt. Shasta, California; alt. 7,000 feet. August. Pringle's specimens differ from the description of this species in Bot. Calif., and from specimens in herb., in their more slender and wiry habit, extremely short ligule, both empty glumes 3-nerved, smaller, shorter and less hairy flowering glume, and the proportionately shorter pale. It seems to be a form intermediate between *S. occidentalis* and *S. Sibirica*, Lam. It differs from the latter species in its narrow leaves, and more plumose and twice geniculate awn. It appears to be nearer *S. occidentalis*, and may be, as Dr. Vasey suggests, a depauperate form of that species.

29. *Muhlenbergia comata*, Benth. *Vaseya comata*, Thurb., Proc. Phil. Acad., 1863, p. 79; Bot. Cal., ii., p. 278.

Mt. Shasta, California; alt. 6,000 feet. August.

30. *Muhlenbergia Texana*, Thurber, Gram. Mex. Bound., ined.; Porter and Coulter, Synop. Flor. Col., p. 144.

Mesas and foot-hills, near Tucson.

31. *Muhlenbergia distichophylla*, Kth., Enum. Pl. i., p. 202; Vasey, in Bot. Wheeler's Exped., p. 283; *Podosaemum distichophyllum*, Presl., in Rel. Haenk., i., 231.

Cañons, Santa Catalina Mts. May.

32. \**Muhlenbergia virescens*, Trin., Unifl., 193; Kunth, Enum., Pl., i., 202., et Suppl., 160; *Podosaemum virescens*, HBK., Nov. Gen., i., 132; *Trichochloa virescens*, R. & S., Syst., ii., 389.

Culms slender, 2 feet high, simple or branched at the base, smooth. Leaves narrow and involute, the upper about one foot long, nearly equalling or slightly exceeding the culm. Ligule 6 lines long. Panicle 6 inches long, the erect branches single, or the lower

in pairs, densely flowered nearly or quite to the base. Empty glumes lanceolate, pale straw-colored and sometimes tinged with purple, the upper 3-nerved, mucronate and often 3-toothed at the tip,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines long, one-half a line longer than the acute, one-nerved lower glume. Flowering glume 2 lines long, pilose below on the back, and for nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  its length on the margins, terminating in a slender awn 6-10 lines long; palea nearly as long as its glume and similarly pilose. Stamens  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line long, pale purple.

This species resembles *M. gracilis*, Trin., in habit, but is distinguished at once by its very long involute leaves and light colored, more loosely flowered panicle.

Summits of the Santa Rita Mts., Arizona.

This is a Mexican grass, not before observed in the distributed collections made within the limits of the United States, and perhaps now found for the first time within our limits. It should be added that identification of Pringle's specimens with *M. virescens*, Trin., is based upon descriptions of that plant only.

33. \**Muhlenbergia debilis*, Trin., Agrost., ii., 49; Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 277; *M. purpurea*, Nutt., Pl., 180.

Foot-hills, Santa Catalina Mts. April,

34. *Muhlenbergia sylvatica*, Torr., var. *Pringlii* (vel *n. sp.*)— Culms densely caespitose, terete, erect, simple, rather rigid, about 1 foot high. Leaves involute, filiform, about 7 to each culm, minutely scabrous outside, especially towards the tip, strigose scabrous within, 4-6 inches long, the lower ones shorter; ligule broader than the leaves, decurrent along the sheath,  $\frac{1}{2}$  line long, irregularly cut, continued on each side into two lanceolate, acute teeth or auricles one line long. Panicle slender, contracted, 2-3 inches long, rather densely flowered. Empty glumes nearly equal, 1-nerved, with slender acuminate points, 1 line long. Flowering glume nearly or quite smooth at the base, 3-nerved, scabrous on the keel above,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lines long, terminating in a slender awn 4-6 lines long; palea nearly equalling its glume.

Dry Cliffs, Santa Rita Mts.; alt. 7,000 feet. July. (480.)

The specimens are not mature, but are developed sufficiently to show the above-enumerated character. Later, the panicle, the base of which is enclosed in the upper sheaths, may become exserted, and the culms, though now strictly simple, may become branched. It is referred to *M. sylvatica* because of the resemblance of the panicle and minute characters of the spikelets to that species. It is distinct from No. 731 of C. Wright's Texan coll., called *M. monticola* by Buckley, and referred to *M. sylvatica* by Munro.

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F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

**The Brittle Branches of Salix** were recently referred to by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Ordinary wood-cells are long, and possess tapering extremities which overlap each other. This overlapping occurs all along the wood, about as much in one place as in another. In brittle willows the cells mostly end abruptly at the place where the branch snaps off. At first thought, this might seem to be a defect in the structure of the plant. Notwithstanding this peculiarity, such